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THE WAR.

"LET THE R. LYING WORD, THROUGH ALL THE DAY, BE "LIBERTY OR DEATH."

VOL. I.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1812.

No. 9.

THE WAR,
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(Continued from page 34.)

In August, 1804, the British established a blockade at the entrance of the French ports, naming them from Fecamp to Ostend; and from their proximity to British coasts, and the absence of all complaint, may be permitted to believe that it was a legal blockade, enforced according to the usages of nations. On the 16th of May, 1806, the English secretary of state, Mr. Fox, notified to our minister at London, that government had thought fit to direct necessary measures to be taken for the blockade of the coasts, rivers and ports, from the river Elbe to the river Brest, inclusive.

In point of fact, as the terms used in the order show, this paper, which has become a substantive avowed cause for non-intercourse, embargo and war, is a blockade only of the places on the French coast, from Ostend to the Seine, and even as to these it is not a blockade, but a non-intercourse, or a partial and existing blockade. For, with respect to the residue of the coast, trade of neutrals is admitted, with the exception only of enemy's property and articles contraband of war, which are liable to be taken without a blockade, and except the direct colonial trade of the enemy, which Great Britain denied to be free by the law of nations. Why the order was thus extended in its form, while in effect it added nothing to orders and regulations already existing, will be known by advertizing to papers which are before the world. In 1806, France had yet colonies; and the wound inflicted on our feelings by the interference of the British government in our trade with those colonies, had been the cause of remonstrance and negotiation. At the moment when the order of May 1806 was made, Mr. Monroe, the present secretary of state, then our minister plenipotentiary at the court of Great Britain, was in treaty on the subject of the carrying trade, and judging on the spot, and at the time, he毫不犹豫地 gave his opinion, that the order was made to favor American views and interests. This idea is unequivocally expressed in Mr. Monroe's letters to Mr. Madison, on the 17th and 20th of May, and of the 9th June, 1806.

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* The terms of the order are these, "That the said coast, rivers and ports must be considered as blockaded," but, "that such blockade shall not extend to prevent neutral ships and vessels laden with goods, not being the property of his majesty's enemies, and not being contraband of war, from approaching the said coast, and entering into and sailing from the said rivers and ports, save and except the coast, rivers and ports from Ostend to the river Seine, already in a state of strict and rigorous blockade; and which are to be considered as so continued," with a proviso "that the vessels entering had not been laden at a port belonging to, or in possession of the enemies of Great Britain, and the vessels departing were not destined to an enemy's port, or had previously broken blockade."

† The following are extracts from these letters. In that of the 17th May, 1806, he thus speaks of that blockade. "It is couched in terms of restraint, and professes to extend the blockade further than was heretofore done; nevertheless, it takes it from many ports already blockaded, indeed, from all east of Ostend, and west of the Seine, except in articles contraband of war and enemies' property, which are seizable

And as late as October, 1811, the same gentleman, writing as secretary of state to the British minister, speaking of the same order of blockade of May, 1806, says, "it strictly was little more than a blockade of the coast from Seine to Ostend." "The object was to afford to the United States an accommodation respecting the colonial trade."

It appears then, that this order was, in point of fact, made to favor our trade, and was so understood and admitted by the government of this country, at that time and since; that instead of extending prior blockades it lessened them; that the country from Seine to Brest, and from Ostend to Elbe, was inserted to open them to our colonial trade, and for our accommodation, and that it was never made the subject of complaint by the American government during its practical continuance; that is, not until the first order in council, and indeed not until after the first of May, 1810, and until after the American government was apprised of the ground which it was the will of France should be taken upon the subject.

Of this we have the most decisive proof in the offers made under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, for the discontinuance of the embargo, as it related to Great Britain, none of which required the repeal of the blockade of May, 1806; and also in the arrangement made during the administration of Mr. Madison, and under his eye, with Mr. Erskine. The non-intercourse act of March, 1809, and the act "concerning commercial intercourse," of May, 1810, vest the President of the United States with the very same power in the very same terms. Both authorize him, "in case either Great Britain or France shall so revoke or modify their edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, to declare the same by proclamation. And by the provisions of one law in such case, non-intercourse was to cease, by those of the other it was to be revived. In consequence of power vested by the first act, the arrangement with Erskine was made, and the revocation of the orders in council of January and November, 1807, was considered as a full compliance with the law, and as removing all the anti-neutral edicts. The blockade of May, 1806, was not included in the arrangement, and it does not appear that it was deemed of sufficient importance to engage even a thought. Yet under the act of May, 1810, which vests the very same power, a revocation of this blockade of May, 1806, is made by our cabinet a *sine qua non!* an indispensable requisite! And now, after the British minister has directly avowed that this order of blockade would not continue after a revocation of the orders in council, without a due application of an adequate force, the existence of this blockade is insisted upon as a justifiable cause of war, notwithstanding that our government admits a blockade is legal, to the maintenance of which an adequate force is applied.

The undersigned are aware, that in justification of this new ground, it is now said that the extension on paper, for whatever purpose intended, favors the principle of paper blockades. This, however, can hardly be urged, since the British* formally disavow the prin-

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without blockade. And in like form of exception, considering every enemy as one power, it admits the trade of neutrals within the same limits, to be free in the productions of enemies' colonies in every but the direct route between the colony and the parent country." Mr. Monroe adds, "it cannot be doubted that the note was drawn by the government in reference to the question, and if intended as the foundation of a treaty, must be viewed in a favorable light." On the 20th of May, Mr. Monroe writes to Mr. Madison, that he had been "strengthened in the opinion that the order of the 16th was drawn with a view to the question of our trade with enemies' colonies, and that it promises to be highly satisfactory to our commercial interests."

* Mr. Foster, in his letter of the 3d July, 1811, to Mr. Monroe, thus states the doctrine maintained by his government:

"Great Britain has never attempted to dispute, that

since they acknowledge the very doctrine of nations for which the American administration stands; henceforth, the existence of a blockade becomes a question of fact; it must depend upon the evidence adduced, in support of the adequacy of the blockade.

From the preceding statement, it is apparent that whatever here is objectionable in the principle of the order of May, 1806, or in the practice under it, on the ground that it is not purely American, it cannot be set up as a sufficient cause of war; for until France pointed it out as a cause of controversy, it was so far from being regarded as a source of any new or grievous complaint, that it was actually considered by our government in a favorable light.

The British orders in council are the remaining source of discontent and avowed cause of war. These have hitherto been considered by our government in connection with the French decrees. Certainly, the British orders in council and French decrees form a belligerent of neutral rights, and constitute just grounds of complaint; yet, viewed relatively to the conduct of those powers towards each other, and of the United States towards both, the undersigned can not perceive that the orders in council, as they now exist, and with their present effect and operation, render necessary a declaration of unqualified war.

Ever consideration of moral duty and political expedient seems to concur in warning the United States to mingle in this hopeless, and to human eye, inevitable European contest. Neither France nor England on the ground of any other belligerent right than that of particular necessity.

Both attempt to justify their encroachments on the general law of nations by the plea of retaliation. In the relative position and proportion of strength of the United States to either belligerent, there appeared little probability that we could compel the one or the other by hostile operations to abandon this plea.

And as the field of commercial enterprise, after allowing to the decrees and orders their full practical effect, is still rich and extensive, there seemed as little wisdom as obligation to yield solid and certain realities for unattainable pretensions. The right of retaliation, as existing in either belligerent, it was impossible for the United States, consistent with either its duty or interest, to admit. Yet such was the state of the decrees and orders of the respective belligerents, in relation to the rights of neutrals, that, while on the one hand it formed no justification to either, so, on the other, concurrent circumstances formed a complete justification to the United States in maintaining, notwithstanding these encroachments, (provided it best comported with their interests) that system of impartial neutrality which is so desirable to their peace and prosperity. For if it should be admitted, which no course of argument can maintain, that the Berlin decree, which was issued on the 21st of November, 1806, was justified by the antecedent orders of the British admiralty respecting the colonial trade, and by the order of blockade of the 16th of May preceding; yet on this account there resulted no right of retaliation to France as it respected the United States. They had expressed no acquiescence either in the British interference with the colonial trade, or in any extension of the principles of blockade. Besides, had there

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in the ordinary course of the law of nations, no blockade can be justifiable or valid, unless it be supported by an adequate force destined to maintain it, and to expose to hazard all vessels attempting to evade its operation?"

Mr. Foster, in his letter to Mr. Monroe on the 26th July, 1811, also says, "The blockade of May, 1806, will not continue after the repeal of the orders in council, unless his majesty's government shall think fit to sustain it by the special application of a sufficient naval force, and the fact of its being so continued or not, will be notified at the time."

been any such neglect on the part of the United States, as warranted the French emperor in adopting his principle of retaliation, yet in the exercise of that pretended right, he has the bounds of both public law and decency; and in the very extravagance of that exercise, lost the advantage of whatever color the British had offered to his pretences. Not content with adopting a principle of retaliation in terms limited and appropriate to the injury of which he complained, he declared "all the British islands in a state of blockade; prohibited all commerce and correspondence with them, all trade in their manufactures; and made lawful prize of all merchandize belonging to England, or coming from its manufactures and colonies." The violence of these encroachments was equalled only by the insidiousness of the terms and manner in which they were promulgated. The scope of the expression of the Berlin decree was so general, that it embraced within its sphere the whole commerce of neutrals with England. Yet Dacres minister of the marine of France, by a formal note of the 24th December, 1806, assured our minister plenipotentiary, that the imperial decree of the 21st November, 1806, "was not to affect our commerce, which would still be governed by the rules of the treaty established between the two countries." Notwithstanding this assurance, however, on the 18th September following, Regnier, grand minister of justice, declared "that the intentions of the emperor were, that by virtue of that decree, French armed vessels might seize, in neutral vessels, either English property or merchandize proceeding from the English manufactures; and that he had reserved for future decision, the question whether they might not possess themselves of neutral vessels going to or from England, although they had no English manufactures on board." Pretensions so obviously exceeding any measure of retaliation, that if the precedent acts of the British government had afforded to such a resort any color of right, it was lost in the violence and extravagance of these assumed principles.

(To be continued.)

The necessity of adopting ~~wise~~ ~~mea-~~ ~~sures~~, as the only certain mode of rendering the war ~~short~~ as well as successful, seems to animate our state governments; and appearances induce us to believe that a considerable portion of the expenses of war will be defrayed by grants from the individual states towards the equipment, &c. of their respective proportions of the militia; in this latter respect, they will not limit their contributions to what the general government may of right require.

Orders have been issued by the commander in chief of this state calling upon the respective brigadier-generals for their proportion of one thousand militia, who are to march to the sea coast upon the first summons. The brigadier generals are directed to order the whole of the militia who may volunteer or be drafted from their brigades, to assemble once a week at their respective court-houses, always prepared to march.—*Georgia Journal.*

SECOND ARMY OF OHIO.

The most active preparations are making to detach, organize and hold in immediate readiness our quota of drafted militia. In a short time they will be ready to take the field, if required—when OHIO will present, for the service of the nation, *five thousand* as brave and hardy soldiers as ever the sun shone upon.

Ohio paper.

We were informed, that it is the intention of several towns in this vicinity to furnish companies of volunteers. Many of our first military characters are ready to step to the ranks at their country's call.

Patriot.

The following summary of British captures is taken from the Boston Centinel. The number appears large and is truly so, but the reflecting reader will view it comparatively. To us it loses much of the importance produced by a first sight, and is less than we expected. Considering the number of our vessels on the ocean, including those which sailed immediately previous to the embargo, we calculated that the balance of captures in the early part of the war must be in favor of the enemy; when, however, it is considered that many of these vessels would have been captured had the war continued on *one* side only, the enemy can take credit only for that small part which would escape confiscation under the late orders in council. We infer from a fair view of the effects of the war that the balance will be in favour of America sooner than we expected, and we are not without hope, that the first news from Commodore Rodgers will prove that the balance is already in our favour, even if the brave Commodore, overpowered by numbers, should be obliged to yield to superior force.

The following is given in the last Boston Centinel as the most correct List that has been obtained of the losses of American vessels captured by British cruisers from the Declaration of War, June 18, 1812, to the 14th of August:—

Ship Maria, from Cadiz, capt Norton.
— Marquis de Someruelos, Moriarty.
— Fortune, capt. Stickney.
— Active, of Wiscasset.
— Amanda, capt. Bangs.
— Brutus, capt. Blunt, of Portsmouth, burnt.
— Mechanic, Anderson, of Philadelphia, burnt.
— Oronoko, of New-York, from Lisbon.
— Eliza Gracie, of New-York, burnt.
— Four-Sisters, capt. Williams, from Lisbon.
— Canawa, of Philadelphia, from Liverpool.
— Suwarrow, capt. Cordy, of New-York.
— Sally, of New-Bedford.
— Magnet, capt. Drew, from Ireland.
— White-Oak, of Portsmouth, for Porto-Rico.
Brigs Hiram, capt. Orne.
— Mary, capt. Weld.
— Minerva, capt. Trott.
— George, capt. Robinson.
— Illuminator, capt. Patterson.
— Belleisle, from Havanna.
— Cordelia, from Figueira.
— Mars, of Kennebunk.
— Malcomb, capt. Jordon.
— Start, of Newburyport.
— Dove, from New-Orleans.
— John and George, Isaacs, of New-York.
— Enterprise, from Lisbon.
— George, capt. Tucker, from Messina.
Schr. Lively, from St. Barts
— from southward for Boston.
— Mount-Hope, Cottle, Wiscasset, burnt.
— Argus, Sterer, New-York.
— Sarah, of Plymouth, from Havanna.
— Fame, Hunt, from Savannah, burnt.
— Anarinth, from Havanna, for Boston, burnt.
— Citizen, Snow, from Baltimore, burnt.
— Eleanor, Atkins, of Boston.
— Sally, Pierce, from Eastport, to Boston.
Sloop Henry, Nerryman, from Boston.
U. S. brig Nautilus, 12 guns, capt. Crane.
Privateer Argus, of Boston
— Fair Trader, of Salem.
— Actress, of Newburyport.
— Intention, of Wiscasset.
— Gleaner, 8 guns, 50 men, Kennebunk.
— Curlew, of Boston, 16 guns.
— Mars, capt. Brooks, burnt.
— Active, capt. Patterson, burnt.
— Morning-Star, Tucker, of Portland.
— Madison, Elwell, of Gloucester, burnt.
— Gossamer, 14 guns, of Boston, capt. Goodrich.
— Catharine, 14 guns, of do. capt. Burnham.
— Oom. Barry, 6 guns, capt. Elliot.
Revenue Cutter, Eastport

Total, 63.

THE WAR.

NEW-YORK :

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1812.

Letters by the southern mail state that Commodore Rodgers has captured or destroyed forty sail of British vessels, among which is a British frigate.

We had various rumours, nearly the same as above, but declined inserting them. We cannot longer delay giving even a rumour repeated from so many quarters. The reader will give it what degree of credit he may think it merits. We ardently hope the next week may confirm the report.

From the Albany Gazette of the 13th inst. we learn that "the armistice or suspension of arms, mentioned in our last, as supposed to have been concluded between general Dearborn and adjutant-general Baynes of the British army, is now confirmed." The following, on the same subject is from the Columbian.

The armistice, we understand, is confirmed by yesterday's Steam-Boat, subject to the approbation or refusal of the President, and confined to Lower Canada, with a provision for four day's notice of the recommencement of hostilities, in case the arrangement is disagreed to by the executive. This view of the armistice leaves general Hull at liberty to pursue his operations in Upper Canada; and from the force he has under him, and the strength of the enemy in that quarter, we have no fears for his ultimate success.

Southern papers add that the President of the United States has ratified the armistice.

We know not whether to attribute this to the cunning or the fears of our enemy; whether he wants time to prepare for defence, or is determined to save Canada at the expense of doing us justice; the conduct of ministers in England would induce a belief that England seriously thinks of ending a war which she cannot maintain without the extreme hazard of her political existence. Relying or wishing to rely on the mere repeal of the orders in council as sufficient to lull America into an insecure peace, she, in order to allay or suspend the menaced insurrection of her own people, has, in the face of our law and at the risque of confiscation, shipped several cargoes of goods for the United States with protection against captures, one of these has arrived at New-London and another at New-York—this latter cargo valued at \$1,777,760. This was followed by the usual bustle which danger creates, as will appear by the following, from a London paper:

"Late on Monday night, a messenger was sent from the secretary of state's office, with dispatches for Mr. Foster, at New-York. Yesterday another messenger left town with further dispatches, which are to be forwarded by the same conveyance."

The British schooner Arrow, supposed with the above dispatches, went out of the harbor of Plymouth on the 28th June.

We noticed in our last that the fort of Michilimackinac had surrendered to the British. We recur to this circumstance in order to add that the *combined* forces of the enemy consisted of 40 regulars, 260 Canadians with their burgois or employers, and 400 Indians, supported by two 6 pounders. The American garrison consisted of 63 men and 47

on board two vessels in the harbour—in all 110. What a splendid victory!

General Hull had not by the latest authentic accounts made the intended assault on Fort Malden. Preparations however indicated that it would soon be attempted. Reconnoitering parties from the American camp advanced close to Malden, some skirmishing took place, and a few lives were lost on both sides.

A court martial, of which col. Swift is president, is organized for the trial of Clark, Brink and Lee, arrested at Buffalo, as British spies.

On Saturday last a party of New-Jersey militia having formed a sham fight in the neighbourhood of Haddonfield, one of them (James Lane) received the contents of a musket in his head at so small a distance that it tore his head to pieces, blew off his skull, and killed him on the spot.

ARRIVALS.

At Savannah, British brig Shamrock, 6 guns and 16 men, taken by the revenue cutter James Madison.

At Charleston, Brig General Blake (under Spanish colours) from Amelia island, prize to the revenue cutter Gallatin.

At Baltimore, the American brig Ambition, 29 days from Rio Grande. On board is Captain Thomas Anderson, of the schr. Hiram, belonging to Philadelphia, who was trading from Rio Grande to Port Omoa, had chartered a small Spanish schooner, and was seized at Omoa by the Spaniards under pretence that the United States were at war with Spain. After being imprisoned three months and a half, he made his escape the day before it was intended to send him to Guatemala.

At Philadelphia, British sloop Mary Anne, with salt, prize to the privateer Paul Jones. British ship Boyd, of Liverpool of 10 guns, with logwood, cotton and coffee, prize to the privateer Globe. British brig Ranger of London, with logwood and coffee, prize to the privateer M. Linda, taken after an action of an hour and an half. Capt. Hand of the Ranger is dangerously wounded. Privateer Shadow, in distress, having had an engagement with a British Letter of Marque. Capt. Taylor and 2 men killed, 12 men wounded.

At New-York, British brig Harmony of 250 tons burthen, armed with four 6 pounders, and having a crew of 28 men, bound from Greenock to Quebec, with a full cargo of dry goods, rum and coal, prize to the privateer Yankee. American sloop Mary, Harris, from New London with 23 soldiers of capt. Phelps' infantry, and 28 artillery. American ship Magdalen, Sketchley, with a cargo of dry goods, valued at 400,000^{l.} sterling.

At Portland, the English barque St. Andrews of 8 guns, from Bristol, Eng. in ballast, prize to the privateer Rapid. British schr. Peggy, from Sidney for Halifax, prize to the privateer Wily Reynard. American schr. George and Jane of New-York, from Lisbon, which had been captured by the Emulous, and deserted, has been picked up by a Salem privateer (supposed the Regulator.) Brig Peter Waldo, from Newcastle to Halifax, with dry goods, valued at \$100,000, prize to the privateer Teazer.

At Boston, American ship General Gadsden of Charleston, from Plymouth, E. in ballast, captured by the British brig Recruit of

18 guns and ordered to keep company, but an opportunity offering, escaped. Cartel schr. Lark, from Halifax with the officers and passengers of lately captured vessels.

At Salem, ship Venus, Ray. of New-York, taken by Dolphin privateer.

At Newport, the schr. Sally of Cape Anne, from Cayenne with a full cargo of molasses, was sent in by a privateer from that port.

At Marblehead, boat Hunter, Green; she is one of the dispatch vessels sent out to inform inward bound vessels of the war. She spoke 13 vessels.

Every fishing vessel belonging to Marblehead and Beverly has arrived. Three have been captured by the British, but were retaken by our privateers.

At New-London, American ship Fanny, from Greenock with dry goods, sent in by the revenue cutter Eagle.

CLEARED.

Salem, Privateer ship Alfred of 16 guns and 130 men.

The following privateers, not hitherto noticed, sailed in July last.

New-York, Paul Jones, Hazard; Teazer, Wooster.

Salem, Jefferson, Kehew; Fame, Webb; Fair Trader, Morgan; Polly, Handy; Dolphin, Endicott; Regulator, Mansfield; Huskin, Bray; Actress, Patterson.

Philadelphia, Spencer, Morse.

Newburyport, Decatur, Nicholls; Manhattan, —.

New-Haven, Active, Lumden.

Boston, Argus, —; Wily Reynard, —; Gossamer, —; Catherine, —; Gloucester, Orlando, Babson.

Baltimore, Contradiction, Paschal; Nonsuch, Lively; Coonet, Boyle; Globe, Murphy; Highflyer, Gavet; Rossie, Barney; Wasp, Taylor; Eagle, Daniels; America, Richardson; Bona, Dameron; Hornet, Frost.

Charleston, Gallatin, M'Neil.

Norfolk, Dash, Carraway; Dart, —; Mars, —; Franklin, —.

Cape Ann, Madison, —.

Portsmouth, Nancy, Smart; Squando, Watson.

Marblehead, Snowbird, —; Success, Dennis; Lion, —.

Bristol, Yankee, —.

In addition to the above arrivals, we have heard of several prizes under the denomination of schooners, brigs, &c. and also of several taken but not yet arrived. We avoid such details, and shall, in order to prevent errors, decline reporting captures until after their arrivals, and shall not then until they be designated by name. It is a pardonable deviation from this rule to state, that the privateer Paul Jones had an engagement, which lasted 40 minutes, with the British letter of marque ship Hussar, mounting 14 guns, and 20 men, from Gibraltar for Havana—the captain being killed and a boy wounded, she immediately struck—has a cargo of saffron and bale goods on board—vessel and cargo invoiced at 250,000 dollars. The guns of the Hussar were taken out and put on board the Paul Jones—the latter now mounts 17 guns. Capt. Hazard writes that he was in pursuit of six merchantmen—all well on board the Paul Jones when the Mary Ann left her.

Before adopting the above plan some confusion occurred in the mode of detailing arrivals, which may render a recapitulation necessary. We, therefore, intend preparing and publishing a corrected summary of British vessels captured since the declaration of war.

Several American ships are receiving British goods and colonial produce at Portsmouth for exportation to France, at the freight of five pounds for every ton the vessel admeasures.

Lon. Gaz.

We understand four pirates were brought from New-Bedford, Tuesday evening, and committed to jail in this town—it is said they are the same which were seen several months ago at the vineyard.

Boston Gaz.

Andrew Barker, son of judge Barker, of this village, together with three other persons citizens of the United States, escaped from Canada, at Lower Point, in a skiff, and safely arrived in this village, on Friday last.

Plattsburgh Republican.

We understand that Peter L. Berry, Bryant Druni, John Warr, and Edward Kirby, were brought before the mayor yesterday, in virtue of a warrant from Montgomery county, on a charge of assault and battery committed on Mr. Sowers, a printer in Norristown, and that they were severally bound over in the sum of \$500 each, with a security for a like sum, to answer the said charge at the next court of quarter sessions in Montgomery.

Phil. Gaz.

At a court of sessions begun and held at Plymouth, for the county of Plymouth, in the state of Massachusetts, on the first Tuesday of August, 1812:—Whereas CHARLES TURNER, jun. Esq. the chief justice of the court of sessions for said county, arriving in town for the purpose of attending the business of said county, was violently assaulted by a mob, seized, kicked and pushed through the streets in a most shameful manner, his person injured and his feelings insulted;—and the court also having been insulted on their way to the court house, are of opinion, that in this alarming state of affairs in this town, an adjournment of this court is proper and necessary.—Therupon, Ordered, That this court be adjourned to the fourth Tuesday of September next; and that the clerk be directed to enter this order on record, and to notify by advertising in the public newspapers, or notification to each town in the county, the time to which the court stands adjourned.

TRENTON, AUG. 10.

The legislature of this state met on Tuesday and adjourned on Friday last about noon. During their sitting an act was passed authorising the governor to draw on the U. S. military store-keeper at New-York for one thousand stand of arms, (due to this state from the U. S. under the act of congress in 1808 for arming the whole body of militia) authorising him to purchase camp equipage, (including marques, tents, camp kettles, &c.) for 500 men, and accoutrements, viz. cartridge boxes and belts, bayonet straps and scabbards, canteens and knapsacks, for one thousand men—and authorising him further to draw on the treasurer for 6000 dollars to defray the expense.—These arms, &c. are to be deposited at such place or places as the governor shall direct, and delivered by his order to the militia when called into actual service.

POETICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following song, written for the purpose, was sung at the celebration of American Independence, in Philadelphia, on the 4th July last.

Hail, sole republic of the world!
Great rising empire of the west!
Herc freedom's banners wave unfurl'd,
Here man has found a place of rest.
For this shall never cease to be
The land of love and liberty.

But know, our fathers' high bequest,
Was bought with valor, toil and blood;
And we will clasp it to our breast,
From Western to the Atlantic flood.
And never shall this cease to be
The land of love and liberty.

Let Europe's frantic nations know,
Thy daring sons from sires have sprang,
Whose spirit dauntless nerves the blow,
That vindicates the cause of man.
Nor shall this ever cease to be
The land of love and liberty.

The storm that lowers shall pass away,
But glory lives when war is done,
And then eternal is the day,
Of peace, of happiness, and man.
And ever, ever, shall this be
The land of love and liberty.

Here smiling infancy and youth,
And manly prime will gaily run
And life will finish, but to pass
An endless age with Washington!
And sing through all eternity,
Columbia's sons on earth are free.

LONDON LOGIC.

"America knows not that the vigor of the British empire increases with the necessity of exerting it—that our elasticity rises with the pressure upon us—that difficulties only make us more firm and undaunted—that dangers only give us the additional means of overcoming them. It is in such a state of affairs, in such a great crisis, that a nation like Great Britain becomes greater. We are now the only bulwark of liberty in the world—placed, a little spot, a speck almost on the ocean, between the old and the new world, we are contending with both; with one arm we are beating the armies of the master of the continent of Europe, and with the other we shall smite his Prefect on the Continent of America."

London Courier.

Questions. If the "elasticity" (strength) of the British Empire "rises" (increases) with the "pressure" (increase of national debt) upon it, how strong will it be when the increased debt will require an annual appropriation equal to the entire income of the inhabitants? If the British empire, now loaded with a national debt of 800,000,000!, can, with one hand, "smite the prefect (President) of the continent of America," what will she be able to do to us (Americans) when her national debt will amount to 8,000,000,000?

EDITOR.

UPPER CANADA.

The geography of this province being but little known among most readers, we have procured from a friend, (who has resided in places which enabled him to learn the situation, settlements, &c. of the southern section of that territory) the following sketch. As it is two or three years since he left that quarter, his recollection may fail in giving a correct outline; but imperfect as it is, it will be gratifying at this time:

"The village of Sandwich lies opposite Detroit about one and a half miles below Detroit garrison, and is situate on the bank of Detroit river. The country is settled along the river from lake St. Clair (ten miles above Sandwich) to Malden, or Amherstburgh, sixteen below. This part of the country is handsomely situated; the land good and unbroken, with excellent roads. Fort Malden is situate on a point of land at the mouth of Detroit river, and commands a view of lake Erie and the main channel of the river. (Here are built most of the King's armed vessels for lakes Erie and Huron.) It is a port of considerable importance, and I believe the only fortified place between Fort St. Joseph's, near the mouth of St. Mary's river, (outlet of Lake Superior) and Fort Erie. There is also a considerable settlement on the river Thames, which empties into Lake St. Clair, from the northeast, about 30 or 36 miles above Sandwich, composed principally of persons who have fled from the U. States to escape justice. There are several settlements on the north side of Lake Erie, but none of any importance except those about Long Point.

The land from Detroit to Lake Erie, (on the American side) along Detroit river, is low and marshy, and mostly uninhabited. There are several Islands in Detroit river, some of which are inhabited.

The distance from Detroit through Canada [from Sandwich to Fort Erie] must be about 300 miles. The roads are tolerable, though the country is new. Formerly people travelling from Detroit to the Eastern States, went this route in preference to going on the south side of Lake Erie.

A considerable proportion of the inhabitants opposite Detroit are French, with some English, Scotch, Irish, &c.

DETACHMENT ORDERS.

Camp before St. Augustine, July 28, 1812.

"The term for which the Republican Blues, from Savannah, tendered their services to the governor, having expired on the 16th, and they having made a voluntary offer of further service until a reinforcement should arrive, the commanding officer cannot, in justice to his feelings, forbear tendering to the officers and men, his thanks for the patience and fortitude with which they have submitted to the hardships and privations incident to the profession of arms.

T. A. Smith,
Lieut. Colonel Commanding.

DEMI OFFICIAL.

Col. Cass, thus writes to General Hull, dated Sandwich, Upper Canada, July 17, 1812.

SIR—In conformity with your instructions, I proceeded with a detachment of two hundred and eighty men, to reconnoitre the enemy's advanced posts. We found them in possession of a bridge over the river Canas, at

the distance of four miles from Malden. After examining their position, I left one company of riflemen, to conceal themselves near the bridge, and upon our appearance on the opposite side of the river, to commence firing, in order to divert their attention, and to throw them into confusion. I then proceeded with the remainder of the force about five miles, to a ford over the Canas, and down on the southern bank of the river. About sun-set we arrived within sight of the enemy. Being entirely destitute of guides, we marched too near the bank of the river, and found our progress checked by a creek, which was then impossible. We were then compelled to march up a mile, in order to effect a passage over the creek. This gave the enemy time to make their arrangements, and prepare for their defense. On coming down the creek we found them formed; they commenced a distant fire of musketry. The riflemen of the detachment were formed upon the wings, and the two companies of infantry in the centre. The men moved on with great spirit and alacrity. After the first discharge the British retreated—we continued advancing. Three times they formed, and as often retreated. We drove them about half a mile, when it became so dark that we were obliged to relinquish the pursuit. Two privates in the 41st regiment were wounded and taken prisoners. We learn from deserters, that nine or ten were wounded, and some killed. We could gain no precise information of the number opposed to us. It consisted of a considerable detachment from the 41st regiment, some militia, and a body of Indians. The guard at the bridge consisted of men. Our riflemen stationed on this side the Canas, discovered the enemy reinforcing them during the whole afternoon. There is no doubt but their number considerably exceeded ours. Lieut. Col. Miller conducted in the most spirited and able manner. I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the whole detachment.

Very respectfully, Sir,

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) LEWIS CASS,
Col. 3d. Reg. O. Vol.

His Excellency Brigadier General Hull.

Naval Rencontre.—Letters from Eastport say, "that the boats of two British frigates lately attempted to cut out two privateers which were lying in Haycock's harbor, near Quoddy. The privateersmen, when the boats approached, fired upon them and beat them off with the loss, as they reckoned, of about 20 killed and wounded. The boats were then reinforced, when the English landed, and the firing continued all the afternoon, the result not known. The English were from one to two hundred, the Americans sixty, commanded by Capt. Tucker. This account is very vague; and allowance must be made for customary exaggeration. There has undoubtedly been an attempt of the kind. The Spartan frigate and a sloop of war are in that quarter.

We since learn that both the privateers were burnt, the crews having retired to the woods. One of the British marines deserted, and reported their loss to be 30 killed and wounded. The frigate is probably the Maidstone.

